The report contains a general statement of the receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1862, and ending October 31, 1863; a statement of the receipts and disbursements on account of the various Trust Funds; a statement of the condition of the Public Debt, furnished by the Agent of State; general remarks upon the financial affairs of the State; the condition of the Free Banks; a statement of the securieties held by the Treasurer of State for the Free Banks of Indians; the condition of the circulation of the Suspended Free Banks; the semi annual reports of the condition of the Free Banks, July, 1863; the names of the shareholders in the Free Banks of Indiana, and the amount held by each on the first Monday of July, 1863; a statement showing the settlements with County Treasurers, in detail, for the collection of Revenue, School Tax and Sinking Fund Tax, for the venr 1863; a statement showing the settlements with County Treasurers, in detail, for col lections of Delinquent Taxes up to October 1, 1863; a statement showing an abstract of the assessment of real and personal property for 1863, in each county, and a statement showing an abstract of Taxes levied on the Duplicates for 1863 in each county.

The total valuation of the real and personal property in the State, for 1863, amounted to \$453,455,736; the number of polls, 206,762, and the total amount of taxes levied and delinquent, \$5,705,883 90.

We shall take occasion hereafter to refer more particularly to this exhibit of the resources and obligations of the State. As a matter of general interest to the people of the State, we copy in full to-day the "general remarks" of the Auditor upon the condition of the financial affairs of the State; the reasons which influenced the officers of State not to assume the responsibility of paying the interest upon the public debt, except the war bonds; the condition of the accounts between the Federal and State Governments on account of the advances made by the latter to the former; the condition of the contingent fund; upon the management of the "State Arsenal," and the inability of the Auditor to "keep and state all accounts between any individual or public officer of this State, indebted to the State, or intrusted with the collection, or disbursement, or management of any moneys, funds or interest arising therefrom, belonging to the State, of every character and description whatever, when the same are derivable from or payable into the State Treasury" for the reason that he has not received any accoun of such collections or disbursements from the individuals or officials who have thus been receiving and disbursing the funds which by law are made payable into the State Treasury. We copy as follows from the report of the Auditor of State:

GENERAL REMARKS.

By the message of the Governor of this State, delivered to the Legislature at its last session, it would appear that the United States stood in debted to the State of Indiana, on the first of January, A D. 1863, for balance of moneys ad vanced the General Government, to aid her in the prosecution of the war, in the sum of \$359,-634 75; which, to this date, stands in the same condition, so far as this office is advised. CONDITION OF THE INDESTEDNESS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO THE STATE

This office opened a correspondence with the pro-per department of the United States Government for the purpose of having this claim adjusted and the money paid into the Treasury of the State, where all moneys due the State properly belong. That correspondence was fully and promptly re sponded to by the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department at Washington, giving a statement of the accounts between the General Government and the State; from which it appears that the government stands indebted-upon the amount thus stated -to the State of Indiana, in the sum of \$995,461 75 This statement, however, does not charge the State with the direct tax assessed against her for the year 1861, levied as the portion of Indiana to aid in the prosecution of the war, amounting to the sum of \$769,-444.93 This amount placed to the credit of the United States, would leave a balance due to the State of only \$226,017 72, instead of the sum of \$359.634.75, as stated in the Governor's message, showing a discrepancy of the sum of \$133,617 03 against the State. This difference of accounts, as appears from the two statements, this office has as yet no means by which to furnish any satisfactory explanation. There is one error or misun terstanding manifest, to wit: the United States charges the State with \$450,000, treasury notes. Mr. Lauge, late Auditor of State, in his last report, admits the receipt of the said \$450 -000 in treasury notes from the government, but in said report gives credit only for \$432,639 30 as reserved of her. How his occurred is stated in avid Auditor's report, to wit; that the \$432,639 30 are the proceeds of the said \$450,000 of treasury notes so received from the United States. Why such sacrifice, or the necessity for it, is in no wise - accounted for.

The Third Auditor of the Treasury Department of the United States, in his letter to this office, thus refers to the claim of the State on file in his office, and says "an exemination of the papers in support of the claim, has been made in this office, but it has not yet been reported to the Second Comptroller, for the reason that the State authorities have not furnished the additional in formation asked for by this office." This office has not been advised of any reason for their non acceptance, other than those given in the above extract from the Taird Auditor's letter. That letter, with the correspondence had with His Excellency the Governor, and W. H. H. Terrell, his Military Secretary, would imply that these transactions have been mainly had between the Resears Department at Washington and the Executive Department of this State, without any authority known to our statutes, placing this office in a condition to be unable to furnish any satisfactory statement of the amount or condition

By the statutes of Indiana, G. & H. at sec. 2, a page 115, prescribing the duties of Auditor of State, it is enacted that "he shall keep and state all accounts between the State of Indiana and the Unite lift ares, or any State on Territory, or. any individual or public officer of this State, indebted to the State or intrusted with the collection, or disbursement, or unungement of any moneys, funds or interest origing therefrom, belonging to the State, of every character and description whatever, when the same are derivable from or pavable into the State Treasury " Res. igence has been made by this office to a just and have settled this claim in obedience to the duty imposed by the law above quoted, but thus far such efforts have been fruitless and un-

This office would earnestly call to its aid the and fince of the Governor, and any information which he may be able to furnish leading to an and stment and payment of this claim, would be

Circumstances, growing out of the legislation of the last few years, have, in many instances of public interest, produced unusual embarrassment in the administration of the affairs of this office. Fire treasury low and the embezzlement law were both enected with the intention and design to restrict and first all discretion of the officers having the control of the funds belonging to the State, to a night compliance with the laws regulaws, at the time of their ensument, were wholeome and necessary, and still more so now than ever, when peculation and corruption have be come so poterious in all departments of life, and e-pecially, so a mong public officials.

THE TWO MILLION WAR LOAN. By the legislation of 1861, the taxes which had sen previously assessed and set apart as a special and distinct fund to accomplish the ultimate ex tinction of the hunded debt of the State, was, by the law authorizing the loan of two millions of dollars, diverted from the original purpose, and appropriated to the extinguishment of the new debt by that haw authorized to be contracted, as appears by the act which is here set out in full: An act making additional provision for the parment of the joan of two millions of dellars authorized by the act of the General Assembly, approved May 13, 1861.

[APPROVED JUNE 4, 186].] "Sucreon 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the fax levied for State

plying certain funds therein named to the payment o or public dels, and raising a revenue for the support of summon schools, and to repeal all laws in conflict there-ith, approved March 9, 1861, shall be, and the same is creby appropriated and applied to the redemption of the debt ereas d and to be created under the provisions of an act entates! An act to authorize the Governor to issue ioners to purchase bouds, dell ing their duties in remissiphers to purchase bounts, during their duties in re-axion to the interest received on the same, and levying a tax to meet the payment of the interest and the practi-pal of the bonds to be sold, approved May 13, 1861. "Sec. 2. All laws and parts of laws coming in conflict with the provisions of section one of this ac., so as to in-erfere in any wise with the direction therein given, or intended to be given, to the proceeds arising from the lax named, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed and suspended in their operation, until the principal and the interest of the loan to be extinguished shall have

"Suc. 3. Should the Federal Government at any time bereafter assume the indebtedness incurred by the State of Indiana in providing supplies and men to aid said govnment in putting down the present rebellion, the ney so paid, or the securities so given in such assu on, shall enure to the benefit of holders of the bonds of yment of which provision is herein made, and the State obt Sinking Fund Commissioners are hereby directed to only the funds or securities so given as in this section ers are charged, and that said securities shall neither loaned or otherwise disposed of than in this section is

"Ske. 4. In case the holders of the bonds of the loan herein provided for should refuse to exchange the same for the Federal Govn ment securities, or in case the said bonds could not be redeemed by and Commissioners at a rate not exceeding their par value, then and in that case the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners are hereby empowered and directed to invest the funds arising from the tax to be levied for the extinguishment of the said loan, and the securities contemplated in section here of this set, in the two and one-half and five per sent stocks of this State. "SEC. 5. An emergency is declared to exist for the im-indicate taking effect of this act; it shall, therefore, be in

orce from and after its passage." In this it will be seen that there is no law pro viding a fund for the payment of the funded debt, until this newly created debt of two millions shall have been paid-except that provision the law whereby the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners are required to apply all the noney in the Treasury not appropriated in the able terms."

INTEREST UPON THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE STATE-REASONS WHY IT WAS NOT PAID.

The interest on the funded debt of the State is ot a separate item of indebtedness, known to the law in such manner as would allow the Com pay the same.

So much solicitude was felt upon this subject, nd such opposite views entertained as to the powers of the Officers of State, to pay the interest on the funded debt of the State, this officer entertaining the opinion that there was no law outhorizing the issue of a warrant upon the Treasurer for its payment, with the deepest re | States Senate on the 10th inst: gret that the fair honor of Indiana should be arnished by an apparent repudiation of her lighted faith, chose to maintain what it conrived to be the law fixed by the legislature for ts government, and refused to issue warants for such purpose. This refusal superintended an sons from the equal a njoyment of all railroad privileges action in the Marion-Circuit Court to compel the payment of the interest on the funded debt of ed to consider the resoluti apreme Court of the State this office was sus- Int hese decisions (as there are two) fully explain road car or get out of the District. a part of this report.

on account of their length we omit.]

UNLIQUIDATED CLAIMS &GAIN-T THE STATE. This office has, to the fullest extent, endeavored to meet and discharge all claims, whether to resident or non resident claimants, having on all occasions a strict regard to the laws regulating the duties of this office, and the decisions of the Supreme Court rendered in relation thereto.

It is greatly to be regretted that there are so many claims of a meritorious character due to ur own citizens, whose payment has to be postponed until provision is made by legislation

It is also to be regretted that the old creditors of the State, the holders of the funded debt, who, when the State was burdened by a debt upon which she was unable to pay the interest, came forward to relieve her from the foul stain of readiation, to which she seemed inevitably driven. and made sacrifices which enabled the State to maintain her stand along side her sister States, should now be put off, and all the available reve nues of the State applied first to the extinguish ment of a newly contracted debt.

THE ARSENAL.

ources to have been the offspring of the \$500, take care that such safeguards are established 000 appropriation made by the Legislature at its as will prevent the repetition of any such outspecial session in 1861, for the purpose of supply- rages. ng arms and munitions of war, seems to have acquired a status owing no responsibility to the The Presiding office authority of the State. No reports of either receipts or expenditures, or of the operations of the same, have been made to this department since the adjournment of the last Legislature

This department would respectfully request your Excellency, to whose management that und was entrusted, to furnish the necessary information, so that an adjustment of the interest of the State (if any.) in the Arsenal may be had, recting the committee to inquire into the subject and relieve the public anxiety in relation there named.

The Legislative Acts of Special Session 1861, page 5, by an act approved May 6, 1861, approstated \$100,000 as a military contingent fund, order of the Governor, specifying the articles and from whom purchased, the services remlered and by whom," etc. A terwards, by the first section of an act approved May 31, 1861, (Acts of special Session 1861, page 3,) the Legislature in regard to it. ppropriated \$1,000,000 for military purposes, and by the same act created an auditing commitee to supervise its expenditure. The act pro rided that the Auditor of State is expressly pro ibited from paying any claim, of any description chatever, except for legislative expenses, out of the appropriation made in the first section of the act, until said claim has been audited and certified by said committee, or a majority of them." In the report of your Excellency to the Legis sture of 1863, dated January 20, 1863, showing he disposition of the military contingent fund, I

"On the 1st day of June, 1861, in answer to a esolution of the Senate, inquiring what disbursements have been made under the military contingent fund, I reported to that body that I had examined and passed vouchers to the amount of \$133,127 78, for the sub-istence, clothing, equipment and transportation of troops raised in this State for State and Federal purposes, from which it would appear that the military contingent fund was exhausted. This report was made from my own books, and not from those of the Auditor of State. Some time afterward I was notofied by the Auditor of State, Mr. Lange, that my state ment that the fund was exhausted was an error, people of the District, and those cars are plainly inasmuch as the vouchers composing the above amount of \$133,177 78 had been by him charged which appeared by an examination of his books, been denied the right to ride in the cars which, at excepting the sum of \$20 000, of which sum I the expense of the company, have been provided ad drawn from the Treasury \$10,000 as the devernor of the State

"Of this latter amount \$6,000 was paid to John i. Vajen, as Quartermaster General of the State, for which he properly accounted by filing in the Auditor's office vouchers and receipts. The re maining \$4,000 I deposited in bank in my official character, for a special purpose, but it not hav-Treasury, with the interest which had accrued upon it in bank. The sum of \$616 63, alluded to in my former report as having been paid for graphing, was paid by a check, and turned out whave been charged to my private account in bank, leaving the official deposit of \$4,000 un

broken. This sum of \$616 63 was repaid to me from the military fund The first item in the report is "O. P. Morton, \$10,000, May 4, 1861." Your Excellency informed the Legislature on the first day of June, 1861, that you had drawn from the apprepriation of \$100,000 the sum of \$133,177.78, and this wasathe day after the approval of the act creating the military fund.

Your Excellency also shows by your conting was any occurrence of this kind, it would be gent fund report, that you had, up to its date, expended between the 4th of May, 1861, and the date of the regort, the sum of \$54,202 90. It is also known to your Excellency that since the

mich, added to said \$54,202 92, makes very

Debt Sinking Fund purposes for the years 1861 and 1862, and provided for the year 1863, and for each and every year thereafter, in an act entitled 'An act in relation to until it had been audited by the Military Auditing Committee, the Auditor of State had no

wer to charge what had been drawn from the ontingent fund to the military fund. The contingent fund was, by the Legislature, placed under the control of your Excellency, while the military fund was exclusively under the control of the Military Auditing Committee appointed by the Legislature; consequently the Auditor of State could not, after your Excellency had not only exhausted, but overdrawn the contingent fund, charge up the amount of your Excellency's warrants to the military fund, so as to leave the ontingent fund untouched

This will appear the more manifest to your-Excellency by refence to the dates of approval of the two acts The act creating the contingent fund having been approved May 6, 1861, and the military fund act May 31, 1861, as stated. Your Excellency's report of June 1, 1861, showing that what you had then expended was before the creation of the military fund, and as

each sum drawn from the Treasury must be charged to some fund at the time it is drawn, and in accordance with appropriations made by the ontemplated, to the liquidation of the debt, with the in accordance with appropriations made by the ayment of which said State Bebt Sinking Fund Commisof May, 1861, must have been charged to some other fund than the military fund, as it did not then exist, and could not afterwards, without Legislative authority, be charged to another In conclusion I would call your Excellency's

attention to the fact that the Legislature, by an act approved May 4, 1861, (Acts of Special Se-sion, p. 15.) ratified a loan by the Indianapolis Branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana to your Excellency and the other State officers of the sum of \$25,000, and directed that the same should be paid out of your Excellency's ontiengent fund.

From an examination of your Excellency's re port to the Legislature of 1863, I do not find that you have charged yourself with that sum, and when thus charged, it will be perceived by your Excellency that, conceding that Mr. Lange was correct in making the transfer he did of your money in the Treasury not appropriated in the purchase of the stocks of the State, when the bas, commencing May 4, 1864, drawn from the war loan bonds cannot be purchased "on reason- Treasury, as from the contingent fund, considerably over the sum of \$100,000.

In concluding this subject, I will remark that, if the sum of \$133,177.78 drawn from the Treasury by your Excellency prior to June 1. 1861, was not by the authority of the act creating a contingent fund, I will be gratified if your Ex missioners of the State Debt Sinking Fund to cellency will refer me to the legislation by virtue of which the warrants of your Excellency were drawn and paid.

Exclusion of Colored Persons from Cars-Political and Social Equality of the Negro.

The following debate occurred in the United Mr Summer: I offer the following resolution,

and ask for its present consideration; Reacted. That the Committee on the District of Columbia be dir cted to consider the expediency of further providing by law against the exclusion of colored per-

ssue of such warrant from this office for the There being no objection, the Senate proceedthe State. Upon appeal from said Court to the Mr. Pomeroy: I wish the Senator would so tained in its views, which opinion will be seen at difficulties which colored mer, have in getting full length in Vol. 20 Indiana Reports, and as out of this District. They cannot go on a rail-

the causes which led the litigation, I make them Mr. Sumuer: The first question is on taking up the resolution [Here follows the opinions of the Court, which | The Vice President: The resolution is now be fore the Senate. Mr. Sumner: My special motive in offering

this resolution is to call attention to a recent outrage which has occurred in this District I do it with great hesitation. At one moment I was disposed to keep silence with regard to it, believing that upon the whole the good name of our country require i silence; but I notice that it has already found its way into the journals, and I think therefore it ought to find its way into this Cham

An officer of the United States with the com mission of a Major, with the uniform of the Uni ted States, has been pushed off one of these cars on Pennsylvania avenue by the conductor for no ther offense than that he was black. Now, sir, am free to say that I think we had better give up railroads in the District of Columbia if we annot have them without such an outrage upon amanity and upon the good name of our country. An incident like that, sir, is worse for our ountry at this moment than a defeat in battle. It makes for our cause abroad enemies and sows distrust. I hope, therefore, that the Committee on the District of Columbia-I know the dispo sition of my honorable friend the chairman of that committee-in the bills which we are to con-The Arsenal, which appears from various sider relative to the tailroads in this District will

Mr. Hendricks: Let the resolution be read. The Presiding officer, (Mr. Foster in the chair;) The Secretary read it.

Mr. Saulsbury: Let us have the yeas and nays on that proposition. The year and navs were ordered.

Mr. Johnson: I have not heard the resolution.

Is it a resolution or inquiry only? The Presiding Officer: It is a resolution di-

Mr. Wilkinson: I saw in a New York news-

paper the other day an account of a transaction similar to the one alfuded to by the Senator from Massachusetts. I was in hopes then, and indeed I thought there was some mistake about it, beproviding "that the same should be drawn on the cause I did not know that any colored persons were commissioned with the rank of major by the President of the United States; and I was in hopes, for the honor of the country and for the honor of the capital, that there was some mistake

Mr Sumner: He was a surgeon in the military service Mr. Wilkinson; It appears that he was a

surgeon in the army; I suppose a surgeon of a colored regiment.

Mr Sumner: Certainly Mr. Wilkiuson: Sir, I hope this reference will be made; and that the Committee on the District of Columbia will see to it that no corporation shall hereafter commit such an out-

Mr Hendricks: I would have given a silent ote on this resolution, indeed, I should not have cared to vote any way, except for the explanations that have been made by the Senator who introduced it and the Senator from Minnesota; It seems to be considered a great outrage that the negroes in the District of Columbia are not allowed to take their seats in the same cars with the white men and women who travel on the railroads of this city. If I were to express any opinion on the subject. I should say the outrage would be the other way. But perhaps it is due. to the company to say that I have observed the fact, as I suppose other Senators have observed it, that there are cars furnished for the colored ndicated, so that there can be no mistake.

I do not understand from the Senator who has introduced this resolution that any negro has for their accommodation; but the difficulty, I suppose, has arisen because the negro declined to ride on the cars that are provided for persons of his color, and claime | the right to ride in the cars hat are provides for the white men and women

who travel on these railroads. I am perfectly willing that upon all questions the committee shall investigate and report what their investigations require them to report to the Senate, and this being a mere resolution of in quiry there can be no objection to it, perhaps, except for the meaning that is given to it by the explenations of Senators, and therefore I shall vote

against the resolution. Mr. Grimes: Mr. President, I have no objec tion to this isquiry, and I am in favor of it, al-though I hope and an inclined to believe that there must be some mistake about the facts. I saw a telegraphic disputch that had been sent through from the city to one of the New York papers, making this statement, and that the matbrought to my attention by somebody, or in some manner other than through a New York news-paper, but I have never heard any affusion to it by anybody either before I saw it in that papers since. My friend from New Hampshire says it present incumbent has been in office you have but it escaped my observation.

I think the Senator from Indiana is rig This statement of facts shows the account of saying that there were or have been cars for col-

the car. It was their right; it was provided for them, and of course I did not question that right. So I am sure that provision has been made for

their accommodation. Mr. Grimes: I have found myself in some of the core, and I did press myself upon their atten- INDIANA STATE SENTINEL, tion and rode with them, and I did not consider myself disgraced by riding to the Senate Chamber in a car with some colored people

Mr. Sumner: Mr. President, I am sure that the Senator from Indiana is mistaken in regard to the provision for colored persons. They may be here and there, now and then, once in a long interval of time, a car which colored persons may enter; but any person who traverses the Avenue must see that those cars come very rarely; and if any person takes the trouble to acquaint himself that there are great abuses and hardships, particpappily we have banished from Washington.

referred to the case of the colored officer. I have of the present administration into power clearly foren tay hand the letter of that officer addressed to shadow that such is its purpose. and as it is very brief I will read it:

Washington, D C., February 1, 1864.

o give evidence in, and bailed the car at the corner ourteenth and I streets. It was stopped for me, a when I attempted to enter the conductor pulled me bas and informed me that I must ride on the front with the driver, as it was against the rules for colored persons to ride inside. I told him I would not ride on the front, and he said I should not ride at al . He then ejected me from the platform, and at the same time gave orders to the river to go on. I have therefore been compelled to wals the distance in the mud and rain, and have also been delayed in my attendance upon the court.

I therefore most respectfully request that the offender may be arrested and brought to punishment.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

A. T. AUGUSTA, M. B., Surgeon 7th U. S. Colored troops. Captain C. W. Chippingros, Judge Advocate.

I believe that the writer of this letter had just as much right in that car as the Senator from In diana, and I believe that it was just as great an outrage to eject him from the car as it would be to eject that Senator. I go forther and I say-I merely take him for illustration-that the ejection of that Senator from a car would not bring upon this capital half the shame that the ejection of this colored officer from the car necessar rily brings upon the capital, or any other Scuator, for I do not mean of course to make the remark personal; but as the Senator from Indiana has entered into this discussion, and chooses to vindicate this inhumanity, I allude to him person

Mr. Wilson: Mr. President, I saw this state ment in the New York papers, and I supposed, of course, it was true; for we all know that a and for the first moments of war, till regulars may revery large quantity of the knowledge we get of what is going on, not only in the city, but in Congress, is obtained from New York papers; but as is suggested by the Senator from New Hamp lightly burdened;

The honest payments of our debts, and sacred preserpers It is a case that I think calls for the action Encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its of Congress. I know no right that this company handmaid. has to make these distinctions here in the capital where all persons are free and equal before the

But, sir, this is not the only place that needs reform There are other portions of the country | FIOX OF THE BABEAS CORPUS; cattle car while he rode alone in a freight excercising the control under the authority of the preserved and perpetuated. United States

its corrupting and malign influences upon the as well as our own The SENTINEL will give a summar country The country will yet, however, be ab of all general news, and it will be the aim of the pubmust be abolitionized before the high civilization. In every department. It will pay special attention to or the high humanity will come It is all going State affairs, and, as the central organ of the Democratic well and right. I hope that some action, will be | party of Indiana, will use every effort to sustain its printaken in reference to this matter, and I hope the ciples, its policy and its representative men. It will not Federal Government will correct these outrages be an instrument to advance the cellish interests of that are perpetrated by persons employed by them cliques, factions or individuals. In no way can sound on some of our own military roads.

Mr. Hendricks: I desire to add a single re-

And first I wish to ask the Senator from Massa- ments. And Democrats cannot better serve their cause chusetts who has just taken his seat if he has not than by placing a Democratic newspaper in the bands of heard of tens of thousands of cases where white every family in the State. The projudices of our political soldiers have been compelled to ride in cattle or opponents would soon give way if they were enlightened burden cars. I know that nothing is more com- as to the doctrines and purposes of the Democratic mon in the pressure upon the railroads of the party. Northwest than for that very thing to occur. Senator I will say that there is no doubt that it | SENTINEL will be the same as heretofore, and as we have is true. That, however, I take it was a matter no paid agents, we shall rely upon friends to aid in exof necessity. I have no idea that any soldiers in tending its circulation. And the larger the circulation, any part of the country have been driven into the greater will be the ability of the proprietors to inthe cattle cars while other cars used for carrying crease the value and interest of the paper. freight and being clean and neat go without passengers. In this case these persons were forced into the catale car, and the gentleman told me be room for a large number of other persons in the One copy, one year one car. He inquired about it of two officers, and

the answer was that the cattle cars were for "the niggers Mr. Hendricks: During the very cold winter weather toward the commencement of this session, under the very eye of Senators, the vete ans from the Potomac and the Rapidan came I copy I year .. into this city in cars that were not at all fit for white people, in which they suffered extremely for the want of fire ; and yet neither that Sena tor nor any other Senator felt at the cause of humanity and right required them to call the at without extra charge.

tention of the Senate to the circumstance. I am satisfied, sir, that the Senators have now declared the end to which we are to come, and that by the action of the Federal Government the soical as well as the political equality of the negro is to be forced upon the white race If that be the judgment of the country we shall have to accept it. The people that I represent in this Chamber have not yet adopted that sentiment. The distruction between the two races is yet maintained in Indiana How much longer it

will be maintained I am not able to say. The Senator says that abolitionism is to do its work, and one of its works as I understand from him is to bring about social equality. Topre sume he means also political equality. I think No. 750 Broadway, New York, that we will not consent to that Tery readily in the State of Indiana. Indiana has not been for a great number of years in fact or in law a slave State. At one time there were a few slaves in that State, but it has been substantially a free State since 1816, the time of its admission, and yet, sir, accustomed as we are to white labor there, and to none other, we are not content that which we have put in Sealed Envelopes and mixed the inesota have told the country that this is the end we are to come to, that this war is not only for the freedom of the negro, but for the equality of the negro socially as well as politically, and the country can now appreciate the issue that is before it.

which we have put in Sealed Envelopes and mixed the whole together; one of these envelopes with certificates will be sent to any address by mail on receipt of 25 cents. We will send to the purchaser the article, or set of jew-eity named in such certificate (without regard to value) when it is teturned to us accompanied by \$1. No article of our stock is worth less than \$1. No blanks.

Agents wanted in every town and regiment to whom

Senator is mistaken in saving that Indiana is a free State. I never heard of that, because I have noticed that white men in Indiana are not free. There is a law in that State which prohibits white men from employing colored men unless they were in the State at the adoption of the Constitu-tion. Colored men who happened to live in Indi-ana at the time the State constitution was adopted, can be employed as laborers; but if any white map in that State employs a colored man who

Mr. Clark: I think the Senator from Indiana has mistaken the resolution. I understand him to characterize this as a resolution to force the negro into the cars. I understand it to be a resolution to prevent you from forcing him ont-not to force social equality, but to prevent an outrage

anything except for the remarks of the Schator from Kansas in respect to the policy which Indiana has seen fit to adopt. In this Chamber, st, it is not a part of my labor to defend the policy that the people of that State see fit to adopt; but I will simply say this: we he alongside of the State of Kentucky, and free negroes were continually coming into our State, and our people thought we would have the negro, there, neither as a free man nor as a slave, and they decided in rour Excellency with the contingent fund to be in a condition that does the State Treasury, or your Excellency, great injustice, and I call your attention to it for adjustment.

On the 31st May, 1861, your Excellency had drawn from the contingent fund about \$133,177, 18. The appropriation was \$100,000, and nt that time the military fund did not exist, so that the contingent fund was bot only exhausted, but your Excellency had drawn from the contingent fund about \$133,177 is a The appropriation was \$100,000, and nt that time the military fund did not exist, so that the contingent fund was bot only exhausted, but your Excellency had overdrawn it, without appropriation, to the extent shown.

At any rate not one has attracted my attention for some weeks.

Mr. Carlife: I saw several vesterday.

Mr. Carlife: I saw several vesterday PROSPECTUS

TOP THE THE TENTE

DAILY AND WEEKLY,

For 1864.

At no period in the history of the nation has it been more important that the people should be advised of the principles upon which our Government is based and the bearing of passing events upon our polical institutions. We are in the midst of a revolution, and the effort is being made to overthrow the Government established by with the actual condition of things, he will know the wisdom, sagacity and patriotism of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and their associates, and establish it ularly among women, growing out of that out- its stead a strong, overshadowing and centralized desrage. I use plain language, sir, for it is an out- potism. State rights, which have protected the liberty rage; it is a disgrace to this city; it is a disgrace of the citizen, are to be struck down; State lines are to be to this government, which sanctions it under its obliterated and the Federal Government is to usure the eyes. It is a mere offshoot of the slavery which control and direction of the domestic policy and institutions of the States. This is the policy of the Adminis-But now go back to the facts on which I pred- tration party. Its leading members holdly proclaim it, icated my motion. The Senator from Iowa has and the events which have transpired since the advent

his military superior, making a report of the case, Such is the issue presented to the American people. It is for them to illustrate the capacity of man for selfgovernment, by insisting on a government of the people, Sm. I have the honor to report that I have been ob-structed in getting to the court this morning by the con-ductor of car No. 32, of the Fourteenth street line of the pered and enjoyed the blessings of civil and religious I started from my lodgings to go to the hospital I for- reedom, that we fail to appreciate their value and have merly had charge of, to get some notes of the case I was almost forgotten the sacrifices by which they were achieved. Power is ever stealing from the many to the few, and unless the people boldly and manfully meet the present crisis ere long the government of the many will become the government of the few, and instead of being the asylum for the oppressed of all nations, our own will become as oppressive with its orders and burdens as the

The SENTINEL will continue to advocate old fashioned Democratic doctrines, believing firmly that the only hope of preserving Republican institutions rests on their supremacy in the administration of the government. These doctrines are clearly and comprehensively set forth in the following plaiform prepared by Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party: Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or

persuasion religious or political;
Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliance with sone;
The support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-reublican tendencies.

The preservation of the general government in its

stitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; A jealous care of the right of election by the people; A mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution, where peaceful remedies are

Absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the tal pricciple of republics, from which there is no appeal ut to force the vital principle and immediate parent of A well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, lieve them The supremacy of the civil over the military author-

The diffusion of info abuses at the bar of public reason: Freedom of religion;

PREEDOM OF THE PRESS; AND FREEDOM OF PERSON UNDER THE PROTEC-

that need reform also where, perhaps, the matter | This is a platform upon which every Democrat and is not under our control. On our own cars that every citizen can stant, and if a free government—the we are running on our own military totals these Constitution and Union as framed by the founders of the outrages are committed. The other day a friend Republic-is preserved, it will only be by the successful of mine came up from the army, and with him two ascendency of those principles in its administration. If colored men, and they were forced toto a they are maintained the voice of the people will control car over that road, forced there by the persons in public affairs, and the blessings of civil liberty will be It is a time the people should read. The whole world

The truth about it is, sir, that slavery has had is in commotion, and revolutions threaten other nations olitionized and civilized and humanized, but it lishers to make it a valuable and interesting newspaper principles be better disseminated than through the agency of Democratic newspapers and Democratic docu-

Notwithstanding the large increase of the expenses at-Mr. Wilson: In reply to the question of the tending the publication of newspapers, the terms of the

TET BE BE TOR M.

TERMS OF THE DAILY SENTINEL. factivered by the carrier, within the city, 15 cents per

week, payable to the carrier. Agents will be supplied at 12 cents a week.

TERM'S OF THE WEEKLY SENTINEL. 20 copies, and one to the maker of the club. Additions can be made to clubs at any time at the above rates. The names will be printed on each paper

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equality, social and political, of the black race shall be forced upon us; and I am glad now that in plain terms the two distinguished Senators from Massachusetts and the Senator from Min-

ore it.

Agents wanted in every town and regiment to whom we offer 5 certificates for \$1; eleven, \$2; thirty \$5; sixty-five \$10; one hundred, \$13. Correspondence promptly answered. Send for circulars. Address WOOD, HOYT & CO.

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Japanese Wheat.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JOK SALE A QUANTITY of seed of this celebrated wheat, that will be sold in packages sufficient to raise one bushel of seed. This has gone in since, he is subject to a fine and also to a forfeiture, and I believe imprisonment. If that makes Indiana a free State, it is not such a free State as I would make, if I were to make one.

packages sufficient to raise one hunder to a forfeiture, and I believe imprisonment. If that makes Indiana a free State, it is not such a free State as I would make, if I were to make of \$1, post paid, Address, Augusta Station, Marton County, Indiana.

J. M. SHEATS.

> ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICES. John H. Fowler's Estate.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LETTERS OF upon him.

Mr. Hendricks: Mr President, I did not intend to say another word, and I should not now say anything except for the remarks of the Senator solvent.

Solvent. Mary A. Fowler's Estate.

ATOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LETTERS OF b en duly granted to the undersigned by the Court of Common Picas of said county, Said estate is probably solvent.

SOLOMON HARNESS. THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERI-

ENCE OF AN INVALID, Published for the benefit, and as a warning and CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility. Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time, THE MEANS OF SEL-FGURE. By one who has corred himself, after being put togreat expense and njury through medical humbing and quackery.

By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, sing opies may be had of the author.

NATHAN MATINAIR, Eng., my25-wif. Bedford, Kings county, N. N. MEDICAL.

FICKARDT'S

THOUSANDS ARE TESTIFYING TO ITS EFFICACY!

"The Merciful Man is Kind to his Beast."

FTER YEARS OF STUDY AND EXPERIMENT BY the inventor, to compound from pure vegetable saterials, a Powd-ribar should and must take the place of the the usand and one nostrums gotten up and palmed upon the public as "certain remedies" for the cure of all diseases which the bruse creation are "heir to," be has produced the one heading this advertisement, and none can be genuine unless bearing our fac simile signature. The demand has been such that its sale has been chiefly confined to the State of Pennsylvaria, but we have now consummated such arrangements that we are prepared to supply the numerous orders now on hand, as well as those we may hereafter receive fr m other States of the Union.

Knowing this Powder to possess all the curative properties here set forth, we deem a ful-ome tirade of words necessary, feeling assured that its own merits will secure for it a ready sale. Being composed of pure vege-table ingr dients, it can be safely an I judiciously given to that noble animal, the HORSE. Its effects are no false pampering of the system, creating a bloated carcass with a premature shedding of the hair; but on the other hand, it strengthens the di estion, pusifies the blood, regulates the urinary of ans, thereby improving of the Kidneys, and all discusses and protecting the whole physical condition of the ani ma', even where in an appear nell, healthy state

To the Agricu'turist end Dairy man it is an invaluable
remedy for their nest cat le laboring under EOOF diseases, HOLLOW HORN, and other of the many comdaints to which they are liable from a suppression of the

MILCH COWS are much benefitted by occasionally mixing with their slop or feed-it has a tendency to strengthen the animal remove all obstructions from the adding much to the strength of the animal, quantity and quality of the milk, cream and butter.

HCG^S, during the warm season, are constantly over-

hearing themselves, which results in their getting Coughs, Ulcers of the LUNGS and other parts, which naturally has a tendency to retard their growth. In all such cases, a teaspoorful mised in a bucket of swill and given every other day, will speedily remove all difficul-

TESTIMONIALS. Washington, January 7, 1863.

For the United States Government,

Assistant Veterary Surgeon

For the Uni ed States Government,

I have used your Cattle Powder, and would state that It possesses the qualities of toneins and renovating the stomach, removing in some degree the morbide matter. I can recommend for all horses in private use, where the system is not too much debilitated.

J. P. TURNER. Veterinary Surgeon.

Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON, October 16, 1862, DEAR SIR-Having tried the Cattle Powder manufactured by you, I consider it a good article for the diseases of horses, and as good a preparation as there is in the market.

HIRAM WR GHT,

WASHINGTON October 21, 1863. Wm. Ralston: PEAR SIE-Having had your Horse and Cattle Powder in one for some time, I do cheerfully recommend it as a

good article, and well worthy of public notice.
M. JACKSON, Superintendent of the Mule Corral. Wm. RALSTON-We have tried your Horse Powder manu actured by you, in the Corrai and Hospital stables to some extent. It is highly recommended to me by the Superintendent and Veterinary Surgeon in charge.

C. M. SNOW, Gen'l Sup't. Ass't Quartermaster's Office, Corner 6 and 121 Sts Washington, D. C.

EPSOM, BALTIMORE Co., Mp., May 20, 1853. The undersigned, for some time past, has had in use on his farm "Fickards's Catale Powder," ed from the bene-ficial effect derived from it, takes pleasure in recomtion, to be given to Horses and Cattle. Some of my work horses, that were in bad health, with little or no Powder," soon recovered their app tite, and in a short time became fat and in good condition.

HENRY B. CHEW.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1855. Wm. Ralston, Esq.: DEAN SIE-It is with pleasure that I certify to the invaluable properties of your Cattle Powder. I have been using it for nearly eight month. In last June I was traveling, my horse became very sick, so had that I had to return home and apply to a farrier. It was nearly ten months before he was lit to use, he being in such a low condition. I happened to stop in at Mr. W. White's and saw your Cattle Powder. I made up my mind to try a package, and after using two of them, it was surpris-ing to every one who saw the borse, to see how much he him before he became s.ck, could scarcely believe him to be the same. I also recommend the Powder as being a fine thing for the urine, and also to improve the coat, as it gives it a fine, silky app aracce. My friends, seeing the advantage of it, have commenced using it among

their Catile. No person should be without it in their stables. I have seen it fully tested, and do consider it one of the best ar idles in use. Yours, very respectfully, GEORGE SNYDER. We, the undersigned, have used your Powder, at the request of our friend, George Snyder, and find it very useful among our cattle.

JACOB OTT, J. G. KEISS. Lower Merion, Montgomery Co., Pa.

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ness will be continued. W. R. Van Frank, Secretary.

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WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Dispepsia,

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Liver or Stomach, tion, inward Piles,

Fulness or Blood to the

Head, Acidity of the Stomach,

Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food,

Fulness or Weight in the st-mach, Sour Eructations, sinking or Flu tering at the Pit of the tomach, Swimming of the Hear, Hurried and Difficult Breathing. Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffo-

cating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pato in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Sudden Fushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great De-

pression of Spirits, nd will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c. They centain

No Alcohol or Bad Whisky!

They was come the above diseases in ninety-nine case out of a hundred. I NDUCED BY THE EXTENSIVE SALE AND UNIVER-SAL popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters (pure-vegetable) hosts of ignorant quacks and unscrupulous dventurers have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of no trums in the shape of poor whisky, vile-ly compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bi ters. Beware of the incomerable array of alcoholic prepara-tions is plethoric bottles and big bellied kegs, under the

modest appellation of Bitters, which instead of curing only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair. Do you want something to strengthen you Do you want a good appetite? Do gou want to build up your constitution

Do you reant to feel well?

Do you mant to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling? If you do use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN

BITTERS. From Rev. J. Newton Bronen, D. D., Bilitor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. Although not disposed to favor or recommend patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects. I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others. work horses, that were in bad health, with little or no disposition for food, on their taking "Fickardt's Cattle Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alco-olic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., fo the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a de-

gree · f bodity and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost de paired of regain-ing. I therefore that k God and my friend for directing me to the use of them J. NEWTON BROWN.
Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

PARTICULAR NOTICE. There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40c per gallon, the tast - disguised by enise or cor ander seed This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, at long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of alcoholic stimulants of the worst kind the desire for liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and will have a liquor bitters we publish the following receipt: Get one bottle of Hoogland's German Bitters and m'x with three quarts of good Brandy or Whisky, and the result will be a preparation to at will far excel in medical virtue and true excellence a y of the numerous liquor bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Laoflands Bitters in connection with a good article of liquor, at a much less price than these inferior

Attention Soldiers! and Friends

of Soldiers! We call the attention of all having relations or friends n the army to the fact that "ilts:FLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by ex-posures and privations incident to camp life. In the ists, published almost dony in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from detaility. Every case of that kind can be readily cored by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are specially removed. We have no besita-tion in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, ha, dreds of lives might be saved We call particular attention to the following remarks.

ble and well authenticated c re of our of the nation's

heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters. PRILADELPHIA, August 25, 1863.

MESSUS, JOAES & EVANS: Well, gentiemen, your Hoof-land's German Bitters has eaved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is wouched for by numbers of my courades, some of whose names are appended, and who were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Capt. R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for 72 day in the hospital. Tolls was followed by great debility, highiened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White Fourse, and sent to this city on emoved from the White Fouse, and sent to this city on oard the steamer State of Maine, from which I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about

as low as any one could be and still retsin a spark of vi-tality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swal-low an thing, and if I did force a morsal down, it was I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Afe could not last under these circumstances; and ac-ordingly the physicians who had been working faith-ully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp fully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread archer, frankly teld me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, kr. Frederick Stephenbron, of Sixth 1 low Arch street, advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking ly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gleomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have gained ten pounds, and I feel sangoine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen months; for, gentlemen, I am a loye! Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Editers I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears—to your Editers will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life.

Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE.

We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to bealth.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery.
GEO. A. ACKLEY, Co. C, 11th Maine.
LEWIS CHEVALIER, 22d N. Y.
L. E. SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Bat. F.
J. B. FASEWELL, Co. B. 3d Vt.
HENRY R. JEROME, Co. B, do.
HENRY T. MACDONALD, Co. 6th Maine. JOHN F. WARD, Co E. 5th Maine. BERMAN ROCH, Co. H, 726 N. Y. NATHANIEL H. THOMAS, Co. F. 96th Pa. ANDREW J. KIMBALL, Co. A. 3d Vt. JOHN JENKINS Co. B, 196th Pa.

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